BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V. *WEDNSDAY, October 2, 1822.* *No. 21.*

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

$5 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on Buffaloe Run in Spring township Centre County on the 16th inst. an indented apprentice, named

John Parker.

He is about 5 feet 11 inches high yellow complexion, brown straight hair, and has remarkably large feet and ankles He speaks slowly, but is nevertheless, impudent, obstinate and perverse. He had on when he absconded a roram hat much worn, domestic cotton crossbarred pantaloons a homemade light brown cloth coat much worn, a pair of course shoes half worn, a torn linnen shirt, and a vest of pale blue cloth with crossbarred flannel backs. The remainder of his clothing he left. It is supposed he has went to Mount Etna Furnace Huntingdon county where he has friends residing. Whoever takes up the said apprentice so that the subscriber can get him again shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN BARR.

Aug 17, 1822.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground situate at the corner of Spring and High Streets, in the Borough of Bellefonte, whereon there is a good two story

STONE HOUSE & KITCHEN,

ALSO,

A BARN & STABLE.

The premises are now in the tenure of Mr. Hamilton Humes, and are part of the estate late of James Dunlop, deceased. For terms of sale, application may be made to

JOHN G LOWRY, }
JAMES HARRIS. } *Ex'rs.*

August 31, 1822.

Office of Commissioner.

It is the determination of a number of the citizens of Clearfield county, to support

Abraham Leonard,

for Commissioner of Clearfield county at the ensuing general election.

September 2nd 1822.

Sheriff.

Encouraged by a number of my friends I offer myself to the citizens of Clearfield county, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties with fidelity and impartiality.

Henry Irwin

September 2nd 1822.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election. If successful I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the office according to law—and with humanity.

Richard Shaw.

September 2nd 1822.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY Will be sold, at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of October, next; the following described property, being the real estate that was of Daniel Fryberger, late of Haines township, in said county, deceased; to wit:

ONE

tract of land, situate in the township of Hains and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Peter Nies, Peter Heckman and others, containing thirty acres and allowance.

ALSO

one other tract of land, situate contiguous to and adjoining the last mentioned tract, and land of Peter Nies and others, containing one hundred acres and allowance.

Terms of sale, one half of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed and the deed or deeds executed, and the residue in three annual payments.

Due attendance will be given by Jacob Herring esq. and Peter Nies, administrators.

BY THE COURT.

Certified by

F. B SMITH, Clerk O. C.

Bellefonte, September 1822.

MEETING HOUSE.

THE Managers notify those who have so generously subscribed to the erection of the *Methodist Church*, in the borough of Bellefonte, that it is now nearly finished, and the workmen in want of their money. Payment may be made to William Ward. It will be thankfully received.

To the Electors of Clearfield county.

Encouraged by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for for the office of

Sheriff

At the ensuing general election; should I be so fortunate as to succeed I will endeavor to execute the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

I remain with much respect your friend and fellow Citizen.

GREENWOOD BELL.

Aug. 27, 1822.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Clearfield County

I offer myself as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

at the ensuing election. Your suffrages will be received with gratitude Wishing to give general information of my intentions and an opportunity to those who have not known me, of obtaining some knowledge of my character, I have introduced myself thus, and I deem further solicitation unnecessary.

REUBEN WINSLOW.

August 23d, 1822.

General Election.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I JOSEPH BUTLER, Sheriff of Centre county, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of Centre, that a general election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 8th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors will elect,

ONE PERSON to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Coroner for said county of Centre,

ONE PERSON for Commissioner, and ONE person for Auditor for said county.

The electors of said county will take notice that the election will be held at the following places, viz:

For the district composed of the township of Haines, in the town of Aaronsburg, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Meese.

The district composed of the township of Miles at the house of—— Walborne, in the town of Rebersburg

The district composed of Potter township at the house of Walter Longwell, Earlystown.

The district composed of Ferguson township, at the house of William M'Clelland.

The district composed of Halfmoon moon township, at the house of Joseph B Shugert.

For the district composed of Patton township at the house of William Davis.

The district composed of Spring township and the Borough of Bellefonte, at the court house in the said borough.

The district composed of Boggs township, at the school house in the town of Milesburg.

For the district composed of Walker township, at the house of William Smyth.

The district composed of Howard township, at the house of John Lig;

The district composed of Baldwin township at the house of Hugh Wat

The district composed of Logan township at the house of Anthony Kleckner.

The district composed of Limestone township at the house of James Brown.

For the district composed of the township of Rush, at the house of Jacob Tess, in Philipsburgh.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March 1807, it is directed that the Inspectors of said General election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 27th day of September) at the several election districts: and the election of such Inspector shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present. And the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the General election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And I do further make known, that by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2nd day of April 1821, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary apartments of the United States, and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday next after the second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand at Bellefonte, this 26th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and 47th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff*

Notice to Supervisors

AN ACT for the removal of obstructions from certain navigable streams in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the several supervisors in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre, to examine the streams within the bounds of their respective townships, which have been or shall hereafter be declared by law to be public highways, and to remove therefrom as often as they shall exist, at the expense of their several townships, all obstructions occasioned by trees falling into the same, or by drift wood, or by trees or the tops of trees overhanging the same, so as to endanger the passage of craft ascending said streams, in the same manner and under the like penalties for neglect of duty as is prescribed for the making and repairing public roads and highways.

APPROVED—February twenty-seventh one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOSEPH HESTER

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership existing under the firm of *Abraham Weaber, & co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Abraham Weaber, and those having demands to present them to him for payment.

ABRAHAM WEABER, & Co.

August 4, 1822.

Abraham Weaber

Presents his thanks to those who have extended their patronage to him, and respectfully informs all concerned, that in future he will, for CASH, sell cheaper than ever yet sold in this place. The highest price will be given for old pewter. He has on hand a good assortment of Tinware.

NOTICE.

All those that know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward on or before the first day of October next, and settle off their accounts. Those that cannot pay may give their notes. Such as neglect this notice may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, as my want of money will not admit of any longer trust. Rye What, oats, clover seed and flax seed will be taken at the market price. Centre paper, or other paper, or even specie, will be taken in payment.

JACOB HOUSER, JR

July 31, 1822

REPLICATION.

"My sorrows like a flood,
Impatient of restraint,
Into thy bosom O! my God,
Pour out a sore complaint.

WHEREAS Patrick M'Donald has published me for leaving his bed and board, without cause. The truth is, I was first deluded by a false and deluding tongue, and after three years slavery at his house, in which time my health has been reduced more than it was for ten years before I became his wife, I am now forced to leave it, together with my property, for the safety of my life.

CATHARINE M'DONALD.

Spring township, Sept, 1822.

GEORGE HENING, HATTER,

Informs the public that he carries on the above business, at Milesburg, in all its various branches. He will sell as reasonable as can be procured elsewhere.

Milesburg, August 26th.

N. B. A Boy who can come well recommended, between the age of 15 and 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

Writing paper for sale at this office.

A Great deal Against John Mitchel

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

We present to our readers, in this day's paper, what may very properly be styled—JOHN MITCHEL'S ANATHEMA. It is a declaration in form of what *HE* purposes to do with those who have dared to *speak, act & think* for themselves. We know very well, his lack of power, to put his threats in execution; but we would advise him, when elected to the Assembly, to have a *GAG LAW* passed, framed in such a manner that it will answer his end, and save him the expence of an *Attorney's Fee*, at each election. He has (Heaven bless the mark!) declared that all opposed to his election are of "*reprobate minds*." What he (or his *infantile amanuensis*) means by "reprobate minds," we are at a loss to determine. The word REPROBATE, signifies—*A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.* We are implicated in this charge and, consequently, must be permitted to set up a defence.

If to speak and act for ourselves, without consulting an *Attorney*, is an evidence of a *reprobate* mind, then we are reprobate.

If to oppose a man for office that has acted contrary to the dictates of common honesty, in the discharge of his official duties as *Treasurer*, is any evidence of the *of the absence of virtue*—then we are *Reprobate*.

And, with all due deference to the opinion of John Mitchel,—his attorney *and self-created POPE*, we think our mind, morally and politically, quite as chaste as their own.

We most heartily despise their attempt at *denunciation*; and most cordially invite them to do every thing that their malevolence may prompt them to do against us. A "*sweeping spirit of denunciation*" we have no doubt Mitchel harbors, and *destruction* too, against every Democrat opposed to him, if he had it in his power, as Sheriff, to put it in execution. He has committed to paper the real sentiments of his bosom. A *democrat* by profession, and a *Tyrant* at heart, he dares to procure an *Attorney*, wickedly, wilfully, maliciously and with malice aforethought, to draw up a formal *denunciation* against such democrats as are opposed to his election. It is styled a "*sweeping denunciation*."—Truly, it would be a *sweeping* one, indeed, if every democrat opposed to the election of John Mitchel, must be swept into the vortex of Apostacy—We are afraid that a majority of the party would undergo *sweeping* by this *new broom* of democracy, who, it appears, has taken upon himself the office of DICTATOR. We are acquainted with the fact, that *Mitchel* perused the piece alluded to, before it was handed to us for publication, & it received his sanction. We do not charge him with composing it, for we know that he is not capable of putting together three sentences, correctly.—Unfit for the task, he procures an *Attorney*, and he very wisely *advised* and *devised* a method to *frighten* the democrats to vote for Mitchel. We all know that for a *fee* an Attorney can be found to blacken the reputation of any one.

We find, embodied in the "sweeping denunciation," a quotation from a publication made in the *Bellefonte Patriot*, and which the writer endeavours to palm on the people as emanating from us, or as the sentiments of the Editor of this paper. The sentence he quotes, is as follows:

"That they were basking in the sun-shine of Federal favor, or reclining on the thorny bed of Apostacy"

We disclaim the authorship of this insulting stuff. The author is the same "*sweeping spirit*" that has set himself up as Dictator to the Democratic party, and the author of the *sweeping denunciation*. It was handed to us, by him, to publish. It was without a *signature*. After correcting some expressions in it, which we considered too harsh, we gave it to the compositor. Being without a signature, the young men, in our absence in making up the paper, placed it under the editorial head. Had we been at home it should not have so appeared. This is a true statement of the case, and Mitchel's *amanuensis* well knew he was committing himself when he placed it to our account; but, no doubt, he calculated on our silence.

(Communicated)

BE ON YOUR GUARD.—An attempt will be made, on the election day, to deceive those disposed to give their suffrages to FRANCIS M'EWEN, by giving them the name of *William*

The following are the names of the persons Candidates for Office at the ensuing election.

Assembly

JOHN MITCHELL
JACOB HERRING
FRANCIS M'EWEN
MARTIN HOOVER

Commissioner

JOHN HAYS

Coroner

WM. M'MINN
THOMAS HASTINGS JR.

Auditor

WM. KERR

For the Patriot.

After considerable exertion, an Assembly ticket has been gotten up in opposition to the one formed by the regular democratic delegation. That men professing the utmost attachment to democracy could be brought to oppose what its delegates did, is, and ought to be, a matter of very great surprise indeed. The delegation system has its enemies to be sure; but they are the enemies of democracy. It is the best method that can be fallen upon to unite the party, and it is because this is its excellent tendency that we hear so much against it from the enemy. As a party wishing to have the ascendancy in the management of our political affairs we cannot blame them. If they believe the principle thy profess to be orthodox, it is but just and proper that they should wish them to predominate. They are tho' well persuaded that the major part of the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties do not think with them, and that it is impossible that old-schoolism, or federalism, its concomitant, can gain the ascendancy unless through democratic dissention. They have on more than one instance attempted to succeed in this way, but have been disappointed; and they are still outrageous against delegations because it will render it impossible for them to attain their ends. It is unnecessary to say any thing to the people of this district in support of so excellent a system. The best evidence that can be had of its estimation with our citizen democratic brethren is the admirable manner with which it was attended to recently. The respectability of the delegates, their republican integrity and the disinterestedness that characterized their proceedings fully attest that it is a favourite system with the people. I believe no one can except to their nominations unless it is a few who think they were not noticed according to their merit.

It is true that we have many deserving men in our district whose claims upon the democratic party are great. The names of many such were mentioned by the people and it is well worthy of remark that almost every township in the county instructed their delegates differently.* From the whole number proposed two were selected by them whom they thought best calculated for the stations to which they were nominated. If every delegate had stood forth and refused to yield, the consequence would have been no nominations would have been made, and the end and design of the meeting frustrated. They sent their representatives to fix on a ticket for their support:—not that they should go to Bellefonte and state their instructions without doing any thing else. Although they instructed them to support certain persons yet still they had a discretion which they might exercise, and in the full exercise of this discretion I have no doubt they did what was right. The respectability of the members of the delegation is sufficient to warrant such an assertion. In many things they did not do as I could have wished.† But my powers to act were rested in them and I fully concur in what they did. I am extremely sorry that all do not do so, for many reasons, but those most prominent are, that it is a pity indeed that any democrat would suffer himself to be duped by those politicians who profess opposite principles, or permit his private griefs to get the better of his judgment ‡. The editor of the Bellefonte Patriot a few weeks since in an anticipation of dissention, very correctly observed that there was a time when we had such men amongst us, but "*that they were basking in the sunshine of federal favour or reclining on the thorny bed of apostacy.*"‖ It appears tho' that the party is not yet altogether purged and that it will be our melancholy duty to consign some more of our brethren to the same bed§ and give them "*over to reprobate minds.*" A sweeping spirit of denunciation is much to be deprecated nor is it our disposition to harbour any such thoughts or practice such principles. It is the right of every person to do as they think proper, and act in political and other matters as they think right; but when any member of the democratic party, in contradiction to his profession, makes an attempt to divide the party; the mark of the *Beast* ought to be stamped upon his forehead, and the democrats ought to shun him as they would a pestilence.

If Francis M'Ewen had not been properly represented in delegation; if the discontented had not been properly represented there; if the delegates were corruptly influenced, it would be a different matter; and none would be more willing than myself to disapprove of their proceedings; but when the name of Francis M'Ewen and others, their qualifications and claims were mentioned and fully discussed;†† when every person was represented, for there never was, in this county a more full delegation; when they acted without prejudice and their selections have been made with judgment it is to be hoped that the people will affirm their proceedings. I have no doubt too that such will be the case. I have more confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people than to harbour a suspicion to the contrary. I cannot believe that the people will be the ministers of vengeance for a few men of Mr. Mitchell's private enemies who have persecuted him and are persecuting him with the utmost rancour and maliguity.

The names of other democrats were mentioned in delegation but not nominated. Democrats too, whose souls were well tried when the party was in its infancy—democrats who have always been seen in the front of the battle—democrats too who have nevertheless been little noticed by their brethren—where are they now, or are they manifesting any discontent?—No.—Matthew Allison, Esq. William Kerr, Esq. John Patton, Esq and many other worthies disdain to murmur, or aid those whose principles they abhor and detest, and have so often combatted. They don't wish by a single act to undo all they have been doing in order to gratify the malice of a few discontents; nor do the people of our district. Many of them have tugged and toiled for democracy through life, and now when their heads are silvered o'er with honorable age they are not going to degrade to themselves and desert the democratic standard.‡‡ Their patriotism will prompt them to act and a goodly result will follow their exertions on the second Tuesday of October next.

A FRIEND TO DEMOCRACY

---

*This is untrue. But six townships were instructed; and it is worthy of remark, that wherever the meeting was held in a township by an assemblage of Democrats no instructions were given for John Mitchell, except in Lamar township, and there the meetings was held before the day appointed. In Haines township, we are informed, not a democrat was present; and we know that the chairman of the meeting is a federalist: the delegates, it is true, were democrats, but they received their instructions from the federalists and old-schoolmen.

† "In many things they did not do as I could have wished" No: they appointed conferees contrary to your wish, young man, for which you bestowed on them a good deal of abuse. But if you are vested with the power, and "*spirit*" of "*sweeping denunciation*" vantage of the present opportunity, as in justice it should long since have been done, to make known, to the honest farmers of our county, the reason why their purses are drained in payment of taxes. John Mitchel, a man lately come to this county, and now a candidate for Assembly, was by some mishap, appointed Treasurer some four or five years ago. At the expiration of his lawful term of service, it appears, by the Report of the Auditors, he had a balance in his hands of the money of the People, amounting to about three thousand one hundred dollars. This money should, and of right, and according to his oath of office, ought to have been paid over to his successor. Next year, the Auditors again reported, and by examining the report we find a large balance still remained in his hands. Report upon report has been made, and still John Mitchel, honest man, remains—what? a PUBLIC DEFAULTER, to a very large amount. For the truth of this, I refer those concerned to the balance reported and published last year by the Auditors as due by him. It is no deception for electioneering purposes. It is a stubborn fact, that John Mitchel who now offers himself, fellow citizens, for your suffrages, has dishonestly pocketed the "money of the people," and placed it to his own private use; thereby subjecting you to ENORMOUS TAXES, the fangs of the Tax gatherer, and bringing the county Treasury into disrepute. John Mitchel's friends have asserted that the money has been lately paid with *eight* per cent (an unlawful) interest. It is not true: at this moment John Mitchel has upwards of ONE THOUSAND dollars of the county money in his hands. It is a great piece of folly for Mitchel's friends to deny this. The balance as at first reported was three thousand one hundred dollars. It now stands at one thousand and seventy eight dollars, including interest. How he managed to reduce it thus, I know not: but I challenge him to produce a receipt for any amount of CASH, paid into the Treasury, by which the original report of $3100 was lessened to $1078. John Mitchel is now a candidate for another important Office. Is it fair to elect him, when we have men of tried honesty, offered to our support. Is it politic to place him in to an Office where he may have it in his power to debarr the people from receiving that money which his maladministration requires *him* to account for, and act honestly in.

Fellow Citizens.—The matter rests with you. You are to decide whether our Officers shall be forced to act *honestly* when in Office, or whether you will sanction the mal-conduct of your Officers by exalting them to higher and more important stations. It is now referred to the people, and to an injured public;—decide as in justice you think right. Let every man have his due.

JUSTICE.

For the Patriot.

Mitchel's friends have stated, and stated knowing it to be false, that Francis M'Ewen has been induced to run for the Assembly at the instance of the Old School and Federalists. It is utterly false. What will they not state, when one of them, regardless of truth, asserted to an honest countryman a few days since, that Francis M'Ewen was always a Federalist. Another of them stated that Francis M'Ewen supported Joseph Heister for Governor in 1820. "Spirits of falsehood," blush at this!! Are you not ashamed to be caught in such palpable misrepresentations. But Mitchel needs propping. Conscious of being the choice of the Federalists, he affects to despise their suffrages, and to secure to himself the votes of Democrats he was induced to stigmatize, by his agents, *Francis M'Ewen* with apostacy. Francis M'Ewen was not solicited by the Old Schoolmen and Federalists to stand the poll for Assembly. It was at the solicitation of *Democrats*, alone, that he suffered his name to be placed in nomination. Francis M'Ewen has ever and anon been a Democratic Republican. During the "reign of terror days," he was a zealous Democrat, and has never, in one single instance, or by one single act, evinced a departure in the most remote degree from Democratic principles. He has been long a citizen of this county: he removed hither before its organization; and at a time when this region of country was a wilderness: by the sweat of his brow he has made an honest livelihood; and lived to see the "desert blossom like a rose." He has not been seeking public patronage, nor depending on Office for a subsistence. He has, to use a homely adage, never "eat the bread of idleness" His claims on the Democratic party are of no ordinary nature. Although a plain country Farmer, he is not to be despised for his talents, which, combined with a good education, present him as more eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the Office with advantage to his constituents, than a man whose only object is to make money out of the Office. On the other hand, John Mitchel is a very doubtful Democrat. He is but a butterfly of a day, in point of time, a democrat, in comparison with Francis M'Ewen. He and his friends have endeavoured to instil into the minds of some people that "Francis M'Ewen has apostatized" This comes well from him and them, indeed. John Mitchel but lately settled in this part, having neither part nor lot, until lately, in the interests of people of this county, asks you, fellow Citizens, to denounce as an apostate one of the *Fathers* of Democracy, and for what? In order that he may reap a golden harvest at the expense of Francis M'Ewen's character. A very modest request and not at all an unreasonable one, truly!!! I put this question to all of you: Has not John Mitchell been well remunerated for any service he ever done for the party? consider well, and I know you will all respond—*He has been well served.*

Democrats! be not deceived, as to the men you have placed before you for your support. You have a choice of Democrats.

Jacob Herring is a warm active and zealous democrat.

Francis M'Ewen is also a warm, active and zealous democrat.

Martin Hoover is also a warm active and zealous democrat.

These men have not lived on the industry of you and your children.—They are not always seeking office, and denying to others the right of appearing before the public as well as themselves. They have not, and will not attempt to *denounce* you, if you do not voluntarily make choice of them for your support. They have never attempted to force themselves on you, or to coerce your opinion in any measure. They do not make a theme of abuse those who may perchance not agree with them in opinion. They are *Farmers*, and well qualified to discharge the duties of any office in your gift with honor to themselves and the country. And lastly they have, all of them, discharged the duties of any office they have held, with that fidelity which betokens that they did not consider themselves as elected for their own interest, but for the interest of the people. None of them have betrayed the trust reposed in them by the people, by speculating on the public finances. I wish I could here draw a veil over the conduct of John Mitchel; but honesty forbids it. He was intrusted with the "*lock and key* to the *door* of the county." How did he discharge the trust reposed in him? did he act as a faithful steward? He has rendered his account, and his own statement shews that he, contrary to his bounden duty, has been unfaithful. How can he ask you to sanction by your votes his conduct on this occasion? He has more than ordinary presumption so to do. He is hardly known to you in any other way than as an office hunter. But for his thirst for office, a majority of you would have never perhaps, heard of him—And yet this man, and a few of his satellites, hired for the purpose, and ready instruments of slander, have endeavored to traduce the character and standing of one of our oldest citizens, and uniform Democrats!! He (Mitchel) has been a dead weight on the party ever since he resided in the country and if not gratified in all his "askings," he, under the influence of the worst passions of the human heart, procures men to ride the county to denounce all opposed to him as corrupt *apostates*, guilty of moral and political turpitude—and *aliens* to the cause of Democracy.

Truly this is a new thing under the sun. Because a man prefers not for Office, one who has already forfeited all confidence, he must be denounced as an *Apostate*. If such be the case, the sooner the party sanction such proceedings, the better; for then, and not until then, its predominancy must, and of right, ought to cease. But I hope better things. The denunciation of John Mitchel and his two *CHAMPIONS*, is no evidence of the disposition of the Democratic party. These men are in every sense of the word a "gall" from which bitterness must ever flow, without a single mixture of sweet to render any thing coming from them palatable to the most vitiated taste. Hurried on by their malignant feelings, they would fain, by one stroke, hurl *virtue* from its seat and *principle* from its throne, if by so doing they could render success certain. I, for my part, most heartily despise them and their denunciations. Although they "take wings to themselves" to spread it to every corner of the county, and one that is

‡ For this very reason the people are not to be duped to vote for John Mitchell. He is one of your tag-rag and bob-tail politicians, his principles measured by his interest.

‖ We refer the reader to our remarks under the head for an explanation of this.

§ "Our melancholy duty to consign some more of our brethren to the same Bed." What brazen-faced impudence is embodied in this sentence. A boy, to take upon himself to denounce men of years for daring to act without consulting *an Attorney*.

†† This is not the fact. Francis M'Ewens name was not mentioned in the delegation.

‡‡ What a deal of coaxing is here to be found. "Many of them have tugged and toiled," &c. Indeed, they all have, and what advantage have they derived from it. Wm. Kerr would have been nominated and on the ticket for Assembly, if a second vote had been taken; but that would not answer. Wm Kerr had nine votes; P. Cambridge had seven. The next vote would have placed Kerr above Mitchell.

I suppose unless they "tug and toil" for Mitchel in one of your "sweeping denunciations" you will also set them on their back.

For the Patriot.

The people of this county have been greatly harrassed by Tax gatherers for some years past, and as the expenses of the county are not greater now than they were some years ago, many of them are at a loss to know the reason why such heavy taxes are laid upon them. As every public officer subjects himself, if he discharg-

them. It it is not worth the dust which the rude wind would blo around them in such an excursion, a to any bearing it would have on th opinion of the people.

I have written more than I first intended; but I could not help interposing between a merciless *Censor* and his prey; & shall end with this remark, which if it is of any service to the person it is intended for, I shall feel glad indeed; it is his: as the *present* character of a man, so his his *past*, so his *future*. He who recollects his past adventures, knows his destiny to come. The same regard you have for yourself, you ought to have for others. What is truth, but wisdom —virtue and magnanimity, harmony between yourself and others, and every relation of being. The most stormy ebullitions of passion are less terrific than one single act of cool deliberate misrepresentation.

PLAIN TRUTH.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Clearfield county, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House, in the town of Clearfield, September 21st 1822

HENRY IRWIN was called to the Chair, and

JAMES HEBERTON appointed Secretary.

It was *unanimously Resolved*, that MARTIN HOOVER be supported as a candidate to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot.

HENRY IRWIN, Chairman.

JAMES HEBERTON, Secretary.

DIED—At Milesburgh on Wednesday last Mrs. ELIZABETH FORSTER, wife of James Forster, Esq

The deceased suffered severely, but died with the resignation and firmness of a christian. Having full confidence in the atonement of her Saviour, she cast herself on him; and through Him, we believe she now rests in the bosom of her Father and God. She was an ornament to society, and a kind and affectionate wife.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Philipsburgh and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on the tenth day of October next at the house of Jacob Test in Philipsburgh for the purpose of electing by ballot or by proxies duly authorised one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer and one Secretary to conduct the concerns of the company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board

THOMAS LEVER, Sec'y.

Philipsburgh, Sept. 21, 1822

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a writ of Venditiona Exponas issued out of the court of Commnn Pleas of Centre county, will be exposed to public vendue at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 11th day of October, next; a certain lease of a

HOUSE

and about seven acres of land situate in Howard township, adjoinining lands of Christian Nessterode and others Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William M'Calmont.

JOS. BUTLER, *Shff.*

Bellefonte, Sept. 24th, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Jack, late of Ferguson township deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and persons having demands against said estate to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

WM. MURRAY.
GEO. BOAL
Administrators

September 24th, 1822.

STRAY.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on the 2d. inst.

A Brown Cow.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charge and take her away.

WILLIAM MULHOLAND.

To the Electors of Clearfield county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Coroner,

at the ensuing general election If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS M'CLURE.

Sept. 9th 1822.

STRAY

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Boggs township, some time in the beginning of last month a

Red Steer,

with a white stripe in his face, supposed to be about three years old, no other marks except that he has very large horns, the owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

WM. BOGGS.

Sept. 16th 1822.

To the electors of Clearfield County.

GENTLEMEN,

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner,

at the ensuing election; should you honor me with an election to that office, I will endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and impartiality.

ELISHA SCOFFIELD.

Sept. 16, 1822

TO THE ELECTORS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for

Auditor.

If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality.

WM. TATE.

Sept. 9th 1822.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent, or in part, his establishment at Karthaus in Clearfield county, twenty four miles from Bellefonte, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, consisting of a Furnace, with a good stock of Ore and coals. The ore will make castings of a superior quality, and bar Iron. There is also a good assortment of stove, and other patterns, with other implements necessary for a furnac.

ALSO

a complete Saw Mill, now in operation, which will saw lumber forty feet in length.

ALSO

a Grist Mill, with two pair of stones, and a good French Burr first rate, will be finished this fall. It will be an object for a person with a moderate capital wishing to carry on such works, to call and examine the situation. I wish also to sell several lots, or tracts of land, at a reduced price, partly cash, the ballance may stand on accommodating terms. The salt works are progressing and will be a leading matter, with other advantages, to secure a speedy settlement.

P. A. KARTHAUS.

September 3d, 1822.

J. M. PETRIKIN,

Attorney at Law,

May be consulted at his office (formerly occupied by Esq. Moore) in Bellefonte.

For Sale or Rent

That well known TAVERN STAND, House and Lot, situated in the town of Earleysburgh, now in the occupancy of Walter Longwell. Any person wishing to purchase can have the terms made known on application to James Alexander Pennsvalley, or the subscriber, Clearfield town.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

General Election.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I JOSEPH BUTLER, Sheriff, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 8th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors of said county will elect,

One person to represent the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in the Congress of the United States.

Two Persons to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Sheriff for said county.

Two persons for Coroner for said county of Clearfield.

One Person for Commissioner, and one Person for Auditor for said county.

The electors said county will take notice, that the election will be held at the following places, viz:

Becaria township, and that part of Bradford township lying south of an east line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, be a seperate election district; and that the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by John Cree, in Becaria township.

The district composed of Bradford township, lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run, and running to the Mushannon creek, shall hold their general election at the house of George Smell.

The district composed of that part of Lawrence township in the county of Clearfield, lying on the waters of Simnamahoning beginning at the north east corner of Clearfield county thence west to the district line between John Canon and Hunter's district, thence south by said line to a beach, a corner of surveys in the name of George Meade, No. 5294 and 5295, thence north all along said line to the place of beginning—at the house of Hugh Coleman, at the Forks of Simnamahoning, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of Pike township to hold their general election at the house of William Bloom, jr.

The district composed of Lawrence township shall hold their general election in the town of Clearfield.

The district composed of Covington township, shall hold their general election at the house formerly occupied by Hugh Riddle, esq. in said township.

The township of Fox and all that part on the west side of Gibson township, to a line running north and south and parallel with the line between the townships of Gibson and Fox in Clearfield county, and about three miles from said line between the townships aforesaid so as to include the two first ranges of surveys, shall hereafter be a seperate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house of James Green.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state passed the 17th day of April 1821, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary apartments of the United States, and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the court house in the town of Clearfield, on Friday next after the 2nd Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand at Bellefonte, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and the 47th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff*

CAUTION.

My wife Catharine, (formerly Catherine M'Bride,) has thought proper, without any cause whatever, to leave my bed and board. All persons are therefore warned not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

PATRICK M'DONALD.

August 25th, 1822.

LOOK HERE.

The subscribers have on hand one thousand bushels of well burned

ROACH LIME,

of a superior quality, on the plantation of Philip Benner, adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte; which they purpose selling by the hundred bushels, at ten cents per bushel, and all under fifty bushels, twelve and a half cents. Cash or country produce will be taken in payment at a fair value. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN M'GINLEY,
OWEN CULL.

August 24th, 1822.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders of the Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company,

Resolved,

That Whereas the call made on the 5th of August 1822 has not been regularly advertised, that the said call be rescinded, and that a call of ten dollars be made on each share of stock payable on the 15th of October, and a further call of five dollars payable on the 1st of November December, to be published in the Bellefonte and Lewistown papers

By order of the Board of Managers

P. BENNER, *President*

STRAY.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Ferguson township at the end of Nittany mountain on Saturday the 3d inst. a dark

Roan Mare,

about 11 years of age. She has no mark except a small mixed black and white top in her forehead. Shod before, but not behind. She had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Aug. 7th 1822.

RIFLE GUN & LOCK MAKING.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

RIFLE GUN AND LOCK-MAKING

business, directly opposite to the Prothonotary's office, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where he is provided with the best of materials, and first rate workmen for each branch, viz.

SINGLE & DOUBLE BARRELED RIFLES, AND SHOT GUNS, RIFLE BARRELS, GUN LOCKS, CHEST & DOOR LOCKS, GUN AND RIFLE MOUNTINGS.

He has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of the articles above enumerated, finished in the most complete manner, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce. He will also regulate his prices according to the times. Repairing, as usual, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders, in his line of business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JACOB ROOP.

BELLEFONTE, JUNE 18th 1822.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 dis
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis.
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Reading,	
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	5
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	5
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10

All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks no sale

BLANKS

Of every description

PRINTD &

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Patriot.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense

BELLEFONTE OCT'R 1822,

SELECTED.

Mr. Printer,

Turning over the leaves of an old Magazine the other day, I chanced to light upon the following; which, you will oblige a subscriber by publishing.

Letter of the Wandering Jew.

'Far from me is fled the peace of the Lord, and I daily feel with a deeper shudder the force of those words, which Jesus of Nazareth pronounced over me as he was led to death. Woe is upon me! Horrible are my feelings! For years I have been wandering about with a mark set upon me, like another Cain, and no where can I find rest for my foot, no where a destroying angel who will lead me to the grave, and trample me into annihilation. Not to be able to die! Canst thou imagine all the horrors of my doom, if his sentence were to be fulfilled "Thou shalt not rest: thou shalt not die until I come again." He, the crucified Nazarene, come again?—no. Yet I shudder miserably at the thought of his curse, who blessed all other men. I know not, Josephus, how it is that I tremble for the future. Jehovah is my God: with him there is mercy.

'Thou hast asked for an account of his execution. Wilt thou insert it in the history which thou art composing? I can tell thee all—I beheld it all: but it is knit with recollections that provoke the ravings of despair. I feel that I shall break away from my recital, and tell thee only half.

'Scarcely had the Roman pronounced an unwilling condemnation when active preparations began for the execution. He was yet in the hands of Roman soldiers, who had scourged and ill-treated him. They now snatched from him the mock diadem, the purple robe, the sceptre, and all those ensigns of royalty with which we and the Romans had made so merry. He was again clad in his own garments. The town, on account of the approaching festival, was crowded with people, and all turned their eyes towards the pretended Messiah. Four or five days before he had made his triumphal entry: he was now to be led to death. No delay was to be expected. His disciples, one only excepted, did not make their appearance, but wandered abroad trembling and intimidated, and ventured not to approach their teacher. His female friends were more courageous. When they saw him tottering beneath the heavy cross, which he had to carry to the place of martyrdom, yet calm and resigned, they burst into loud sobbings, and followed him with breaking hearts. Jesus was affected by their pity, and comforted them: their future woes seemed to it heavier on his soul than all which he had to undergo.

'The Roman centurion who was charged with the conduct of the execution, must have been an humane man; for when he saw that Jesus exhausted with watching, with wandering, and with ill-usage, was about to sink under his burden, he called to the next best man of strength in the crowd to lend his help, and to carry the cross for the debilitated culprit:—but I—monster that I now seem to myself! Jesus wished to rest awhile at my door—and I thrust him unhumanly out. At length he arrived at the destined spot, called the place of skulls, and with him two ruffians who were to be crucified at the same time. To them was given, as usual, the bitter draught which benumbs the condemned against the pain of death: but he took none. It wanted yet three hours of noon, when the cross was at length fastened, Jesus wholly stripped, and lifted up to it. First his hands were nailed to each end of the cross beam, and next his feet to the main stem. He bore all patiently without a murmur, without any words but these: "Father! forgive them; they know not what they do." The two criminals above mentioned were also crucified; one on

'While he hung on the cross, the four soldiers who had crucified him divided his clothes. His outer garment they parted; his inner garment which was of a single piece, they allotted

'According to custom the Roman procurator Pilate, was to describe on a tablet the crime of the culprits, and to fix it up in terror over the cross. From ill-will towards us, who had accused the Nazarene of aspiring to royalty, the Roman put up this inscription; "Jesus King of the Jews." This was considered as spiteful and contemptuous, and we applied to Pilate to write instead, "Jesus, who set up for king of the Jews;" but the Roman would not alter his tablet.

The spectacle of his execution might have atoned for many pangs, and many stabs, and many mortifications, which we had experienced from him or through him. Abandoned by God and man we saw him suspended—the sabbath-breaker, the friend of publicans, the despiser of our traditions. His adherants were naturally downcast, now that they saw the effect of their premature Hosannas. The scoffing at his promises of a kingdom, and at his assumed Messiahship, and at his present sorry impotence, was universal. Even some who had believed in him exclaimed: 'Thou who wast in three days to build again the temple, if destroyed, save thyself from the cross."

'But Jesus kept silence: his sole employment was suffering. He saw at his feet the nation which had applauded his doctrine, insulting his misfortunes and scoffing at his torments Amid the crowd of beholders were some Galileans, and some more humane persons, who cast a tearful eye of pity towards his cross: many, especially, of those who had derived benefit from his attention to their diseases. When I caught the looks of these his friends, a secret shudder seized me; I thought of his awful speech; and my heart was wrung with remorse and pity.

'By degrees, the abusive crowd forgot to insult, and his followers thickened about the cross The very ruffians beside him felt an inexplicable superiority in his behaviour, and turned from their own sufferings to regard his deportment. They themselves were unheeded by the spectators, whose every attention was rivetted on the extraordinary man in the centre. It was naturally a remarkable circumstance, that they were crucified with the person whom so many took for the Messiah. One of them, convinced by the event of the futility of his pretensions, affected to look down on him as a more impious criminal, and said to him with bitter scorn: "If thou beest the Christ, help thyself and us."

'This, methought, from a fellow-sufferer must have been the most biting of his mortifications: it seemed to me almost to extenuate my own inhumanity.

'Jesus answered nothing: but the other malefactor reproved the scoffer, saying: "Our sufferings are just; but this man has done no wrong. Think of me, master, (he added,) when thou shalt take possession of thy kingdom." Then Jesus rejoined: "This day thou shalt enter with me the dwellings of the blessed."

'What dost thou think of this, Josephus? O! I feel as if I could destroy myself for having refused a resting-place to this resolute and patient sufferer!

'By degrees, it was perceived that the forsaken condition of his surviving relatives and friends was still the solicitude of his dying thoughts. Close to the cross stood John, his dearest disciple and bosom-friend, and beside him Mary, the widow of Joseph the carpenter, and mother of Jesus. Both seemed inconsolable. From my youth upwards, I have felt little at the sight of woe: my heart is from nature hard; but I swear to thee, Josephus, that for these two persons I felt more than for any other mortal woe. Jesus had lived thirty years with his mother, and had long provided exclusively for her maintenance: save for about three years that he had been engaged in preaching in Judea. She was not, perhaps, precisely in want of maintenance from him, but she

the sublimest hopes. She read in his agonized features the torments which his tongue concealed. With a look of tenderness, he said to her: "Mary, behold thy son;" and to John, "Behold thy mother." They understood the bond which his provident affection was creating between them. They looked at each other, and at him. I dared not dwell upon the sight; his *humanity* seemed to me divine.

'Many of his relations and confidents were now close about the cross. Not only his adherents, but all of us, beheld with admiration the calm sufferer, neither expressing any want of reliance on God, nor any surprize that his own previous conduct should thus terminate.

'The impressions of awe, regret, sympathy, and interest, which these scenes had made on every feeling soul, were now by an extraordinary event extended to the rudest. Jesus, (an inexplicable shudder convulses me as often as I name him,) Jesus had been three hours in torture: the insolence of the most savage was exhausted: the most conspicuous of his female friends, Mary Magdalen, suffocated with grief, had swooned at the foot of the fatal tree; when, about noon, it became totally dark; and this darkness, which lasted three hours, extended to the whole country. I am not learned in the motions of the sun, moon, and stars; but I do not think that it resembled a common eclipse I am sure that it made a great impression, and passed for a token of the displeasure of heaven People began to say; "Perhaps this crucified man was without guilt." O Josephus, if there be not deamons to have wrought this, what may I not apprehend?

'The terrors of darkness dispersed the multitude; a few only staid, silent, near to Jesus. He remained for a long time mute; at length, shortly before the shadows vanished, he repeated aloud with lofty tone a triumphal psalm. He now appeared exhausted, and complained of thirst. By the centurion's order a soldier brought him a sponge sopt in wine, which was lifted to his mouth at the end of a pole. Some fresh spectators, who as they drew nigh had misunderstood him, called out; "He has been invoking Elias,—let us see if Elias will come to help him." When he had tasted of the wine he was heard to say; "It is accomplished." The young man his friend watched his every movement; and it was soon perceived that he was about to die. It is not usual to expire so soon on the cross; but it must have been more consolatory to his relatives to know that he was dead, than to behold him in torment.—He exerted himself once more, apparently confident of his innocence and purity, and said aloud; "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." He then bowed his head and died.

'What followed, Flavius, I cannot now describe to thee. I am too much agitated. I comprehend it not But thou shalt know all The more I think of the past, the more I startle at having refused him rest. It is not, surely, possible that his words should affect my frame. I am tired of life; I am very old; and yet my strength feels green. I shall shortly write more. God help thee.'

Singular effects of beauty on a Young Man. Bishop Dapoy invited one day to dinner two Clergymen and two ladies: he remarked that during the whole of the repast, the youngest of the two clergymen had his eyes stedily fixed on one of the ladies, who was very handsome. The Bishop, after dinner, when the ladies had retired, asked him what he thought of the beauty he had been looking at—The clergyman answered, "My lord, in looking at the lady, I was reflecting that one day her beautiful forehead will be covered with wrinkles; that the coral of her lips will pass to her eyes, the vivacity of which will be extinguished; that the ivory of her teeth will be changed to ebony; that to the roses and lillies of her complexion, the withered appearance of care will succeed; that her fine soft skin wil become a dry parchment; that her agreeable smiles will be converted into grimaces; and at length she will become the antidote of Love."—I never should have supposed, said the Bishop, that the sight of a fine woman would have inspired a young man with such profound meditation.

An ignorant fellow being about to be married resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service, but by mistake got beheart the office of baptism for riper years; so when he was asked in church—Wilt thou have this woman, "I renounce them all." The clergy-

A few days ago, a sailor was taken up in Philadelphia by a constable for galloping through the streets in violation of an ordinance passed by the commissioners. When brought before the justice he insisted that the charge made by the constable was false, that his horse could not gallop. The constable had no evidence to prove the fact. The sailor proposed to him to mount the horse and convince himself of the truth of what he had asserted. The constable, desirous of proving the charge against the sailor, mounted the horse and began to whip and spur; the horse sprung off and run some distance before the constable could stop him. A crowd had by this time gathered round the magistrate's door; when the constable returned, Jack stepped up and accused him. D——n my eyes, Mr. constable, you have galloped through the streets contrary to law, and here are the witnesses (pointing to those around him) who can prove the fact, and I insist upon you paying the fine. The magistrate was compelled to fulfil his duty, and the constable was mulcted.

A Christian lady in Yorkshire, England, sitting down to breakfast, was very forcibly impressed that she must instantly carry a loaf of bread to a poor old man, who lived about half a mile from her house. Her husband wished her either to postpone taking the loaf until after breakfast, or to send it by a servant; but she chose to take it herself instantly. As she approached the hut, she heard the sound of a human voice; wishing to hear what it was, she stepped softly, and unperceived to the door, when she heard the poor man praying, and among other things he said, "O Lord help me; Lord thou wilt help me; thy promise cannot fail; and though my wife, self, and children, have no bread to eat, and it is now a whole day since we had any, I know thou wilt supply me though thou shouldst rain down manna from heaven." The lady could wait no longer; she opened the door; yes, she replied, God has sent you relief. Take this loaf and be encouraged to cast your care upon him who careth for you; and when you ever want a loaf of bread come to my house.

An Insolvent—As a Peruvian, who was deeply involved in debt, was walking the streets with a very melancholy air, one of his acquaintances asked him why he was so sorrowful?—"Alas!" said he, "I am in a state of insolvency." "Well said his friend, "if that is the case, it is not you, but your creditors who ought to wear a woeful countenance."

"*Love has eyes.*',—The Westchester Herald states, that a villain by the name of Wm Rosier, was detected in Robbing the store of Michael Marks, by a young lady and gentleman, who, as the term goes, were *keeping company* in the house opposite to the scene of burglary. While they were prolonging their midnight vigils, indulging in waking dreams of nuptial felicity, they saw the villain enter the store through the window, and when he was cleverly in, young Damon stepped across the road, made all fast, and gave the alarm, which resulted in the easy apprehension of Rosier. Fortunate would we be, if we had guards equally wakeful in the infected district. *N. Y. S.*

Two merchants in the street of St. Honore in Paris, united by friendship and interest and equal fortunes had the one a son and the other a daughter who were brought up together and flattering by their parents with hopes of being united forever. The happy time was now drawing near, when a man who had nothing to recommend him but a large fortune, falling in love with the young lady applied to her relations, and obtained her against her consent, in spite of all her intreaties and tears.

This misfortune so sensibly touched her that it visibly affected her constitution; and after a lingering illness she was carried off and buried. The lover, instead of giving way to despair, conceived some hope; remembering that she had once been in a lethargy; he therefore went in the night to the church yard with the grave digger, whom he had bribed, took her out of the grave, brought her to his house, and used the best of his endeavors with such success, that in a short time she recovered.

How great her surprise to see her lover. It was difficult to make her sensible how much she was indebted to him! She was prevailed upon to forget her former husband, and think that he who had restored her to life had the best right to it. In short, as it was not quite safe to remain at Paris, for fear of her former husband, they thought it most prudent to go over to England, where they soon arrived, and purchased a little estate in the country, upon which they lived in an uninterrupted felicity the rest of their days.

RULES FOR BEHAVIOR IN COMPANY.

If you be a rich man, you my enter the room with three loud hems, march deliberately up to the chimney, and turn your back to the fire. If you be a poor man, I would advise you to shrink into the room as fast as you can, and place yourself as usual upon a corner of a chair in a remote corner.

When you are desired to sing in company, I would advise you to refuse for it is a thousand to one but you torment us with affectation or a bad voice.

A Tavern Dinner.—A party of *bon vivants*, who recently dined at a celebrated tavern, after having drank an immense quantity of wine, rang for the bill. The bill was accordingly brought, but the amount appeared so enormous to one of the company, (not quite so far gone as the rest,) that he stammered out, it was impossible so many bottles could have been drank by seven persons. "True Sir"